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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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DUTIES OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

These duties are many. But at present we shall mention only four, viz:—

1. *Sustain the Constitution and Laws, and the Government that administers them.*

Men who regard the war as a ruinous error, conceived in wrong on the part of the North, and resulting necessarily in danger if not destruction to the best interests of the country,—are nevertheless American citizens, and as such owe allegiance to the government under which they live. The bitterness of party feeling is doubtless one of the causes of the war. That same bitterness leads to branding as traitors men who adhere to old and tried principles. Let not the same bitterness affect true men who differ from the party in power. Let them seek by all proper means to change the war-spirit of the day, and if it may be, to induce a peace policy on the part of the government; but failing in this, let them be submissive to its decrees, and yield to any lawful demands it may make upon them, or upon their property. Such patriotism is nobler than the froth of men who have not courage to resist popular cries; infinitely nobler than that of men who stand aloof from the battle, shouting the war-cry from a safe distance,—at the same time firing treacherous shots at the President, the Lieutenant-General and the whole Government, and lining their own pockets with public plunder.

2. *Discountenance every illegal and unconstitutional act, whether committed by men high or low in office, or by the private citizen.—Jealously guard against every attempt to trample on the rights and immunities of individuals.*

This principle is the American's as it was the Englishman's birthright. We can never yield it, until we yield our liberties forever. It is a principle that was born in times of war, and was reproduced in our own country among the fires of Revolution. It is a good principle in times of peace; it is infinitely more valuable in times like the present, when popular passions may at any moment ruin the liberties of the citizen.—The principle is of little value—nay, of no value at all—if it is only good in calm and quiet times, and in its place the doctrine is adopted that in war times the Constitution, the rights and immunities of citizens, may be overridden by the officers of government for the occasion. Such a doctrine has been laid down in these days, and the fruits of it have already been seen in the desecration of the Habeas Corpus, the seizure and examination of private papers of peaceable citizens without warrant or process of law, the arrest of citizens for circulating petitions to the government, the increase of the regular army without law (and without necessity, since volunteer forces would supply the temporary want,) not to name other acts of individuals holding offices which are of doubtful legality. These violations of right are conceded on all hands to be unconstitutional and illegal, but are excused as growing out of the necessities of the times; and the popular assent to them not only indicates the danger of permitting them, but has led to the open advocacy by newspapers, of the doctrine that Congress shall pay no attention to the "technicalities of the Constitution," but enact laws for the times, without regard to their limited powers. One step more in the same direction, would bring us to the absolute tyranny of a Revolutionary Committee. Ere we are aware, we may have no Congress, no Executive of the laws, no Constitutional Government, but in its place a Committee of Safety, a Convention of Democrats,—Republicans—red or black,—and the rest, history has once or twice already recorded.

3. *To advocate the laying down of arms on both sides, and the negotiation of peace, on such terms as wise and trustworthy representatives of the nation shall advise and conclude upon.*

There is no possibility of closing our eyes to the fact that this is now a war of section against section; and every day that it continues, widens the gulf between the two. It is generally admitted that if the States now forming the Southern Confederacy had united in an expression of their desire to separate from the American Union, and to form a government of their own, this wish, properly expressed, would have demanded the respectful consideration of the other states. There is no throne here to claim by divine or hereditary right the government of a certain territory. In place of the divine right of a king, Americanism has set up "the consent of the governed" as the origin of the governing power. The often boasted principle of the rule of the majority, does not exist in our country in that naked simplicity in which many persons are accustomed to regard it, but on the contrary, the checks which are devised in the shape of State and national Senates, Electors for Presidents, and other anchors and drags to prevent the tempests of popular majorities from carrying away the ship of state, show that there is no more of the principle of majority rule here, than in many nations less celebrated for their principles of freedom. The principle of the majority ruling, is not a principle of liberty. The founders of our Constitution well knew that that naked idea was in fact a principle of tyrannous democracy and resulting anarchy. Hence the government was made one of constitutional checks: a power resulting from the consent of the people of several States to be governed by this Constitution, and the power itself was to be administered by a very simple machinery, in which each division of the people,—that is, each State,—retained a certain part of the moving and the checking power.

The consent to be thus governed, once given, could not be revoked. 'The right of secession' is untenable and inadmissible. It receives no countenance from the Constitution. But the original principle that the power originated in consent, would compel all parties, on principle, to look with at least respectful regard on a desire to withdraw the consent. And if it could be permitted without injury to the remainder, it ought, on principle, to be allowed. The manner of asking the consent, which has been adopted by the Southern States, has been made the reason in many minds for refusing the consent. On no subject is there a more general misapprehension than on this. The most common form of expression is, "They should have pursued the constitutional course, and demanded a National Convention, and thus arranged a peaceable secession." But the notion is erroneous. There is no such constitutional method of asking permission to secede. This principle is absolutely impregnable, that the Constitution of the United States contains no provision by which a State can be allowed to secede. No Convention called in pursuance of, or under it, can grant that consent which a seceding State needs. For a State, desiring to secede, to ask for a National Convention to allow her to go, would therefore be an absurdity.

It would be very easy to say that a Convention could amend the Constitution so as to insert a clause permitting secession in a certain way. But that very necessity of an amendment proves that there is no *present* method of getting the necessary consent; and certainly no reasonable man would expect a State, desiring to secede from a Constitution, to go into a convention and amend the instrument—thus reaffirming its adherence to it, when the very object was to disconnect itself from its obligations.

No person who shall fully examine this political problem, "How can a State secede from the American Union?" can fail to arrive at the conclusion that revolution is the only method. Any State desiring to secede, must do so simply by declaring itself out of the bond, and being ready to sustain itself in its independence.—There is no legal or constitutional way of getting out of the Union, any more than there was a legal way for American colonies to leave English rule.

The Southern States, in their view of the case, adopted the only course to reach the object they were aiming at. They designed an act which was revolutionary, and, proceeding on that principle, they declared their independence of the Union, and sent commissioners to negotiate the terms of good neighborhood, and adjust the property questions involved.

Seizures of property, mints, forts, arsenals and the like, are acts which always accompany a national rebellion or revolution. The abstract right or wrong of these acts relates back to the right or wrong of the rebellion. In the present instance there is no occasion to discuss these acts; for, if the principle should eventually be conceded that we ought to allow these States to erect the Government they prefer, then the adjustment of the national property is a mere trifle.

The course taken by the Seceding States, then, is revolutionary. The right of the Government (having refused its consent to the Secession) to regard the citizens of the States as insurrectionary, seems unquestionable. The law of the United States, which the officers must execute, is co-extensive with the territory of the United States, and resistance to the execution of the law is insurrection. The statutes have furnished the President with power to suppress insurrections, and Congress has power to exalt the movement for suppressing revolt into the dignity of war.

From this view of the case will be at once deduced the duty of the citizen to sustain the Government in carrying on the war, if the Government takes this course. It has the right to suppress the revolt by force of arms. But whether this is an American principle; whether its result will be to reconstruct the American Union; whether a war policy is as likely as a peace policy to bring back the revolting States; whether bringing them in by force will give us any compensation for the lives we shall lay down in the attempt; these are questions which we may well ponder.

We believe that the possible Union to be accomplished by war and conquest, would not be worth one solitary Northern life,—one drop of Northern blood. It is paying a dear price for a worthless thing, a breath, an imagination, a mockery.

The question whether the remaining States will be injurred by allowing the seceders to go, is not only as fairly and simply before us as it would be in the case of a peaceable request, but there is now added to it the argument that war is a part of the alternative. Shall we suffer most, will the country suffer most, will the records of history suffer most, by letting them go, or by compelling them to come back, by a civil war? Will the great principles of American liberty and government, the principle that governments derive their power from the consent of the governed, be subserved best by admitting their secession, or by conquering them back into the Union they hate?

Never was there a case in which a peace party stood stronger on moral grounds than now and here. If Ireland arose unanimous for freedom, and England sent her hosts into the green island, there might be some old notions of hereditary rights, of kingly prerogative, to which the war party would appeal. When Francis of Naples made his last stand at Gaeta, there was even in peace-loving minds a sort of justification of a king fighting for the last inch of his father's kingdom, tyrant though he and his father before him were.

But in a nation whose principle is government by consent of the governed, where the inhabitants of an immense territory desire to form a new government,—where they count themselves by millions, and are ready to take their place at once among nations,—and where the alternative is to permit it, or to enter on a civil war whose horrors the world has never seen equaled,—for Christians and men of peace to accept the alternative of war, indicates that underneath the questions of right, good, policy and duty, there is a bitterness of hatred that renders men for the time unfit to adjudge the great issues before them.

When cooler hours come, the voice of Christianity, of human love, will make itself heard for peace.

We hold it to be the duty of every American and every Christain to advocate the laying down of arms, and the restoration of peace. Civil war will not bless the world with any good results; it will not restore a union of hearts, without which a union of States is worthless.

4. *Inasmuch as the alternative of a dissolution of the Union may not be forced upon us, but Union men in the Southern States may be rallied to the Union again, by evidence of an intent to do justice on the part of the party in power, and inasmuch also as the principles we have always advocated remain unchanged in right, and the citizens of loyal or disloyal States are entitled to their rights now as always, we advocate the equal interests of all the States in the common territories, and especially that it is better to allow slavery in the territories than to have civil war in the States.*

There is no occasion to discuss the proposition. The only answer made to it in these days is, "no compromise with traitors," and the reply to that is, that Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and Western Virginia, have the same claims on our principles that they always had, and every Union man, if one exists, in other slaveholding States, would be strengthened and made tenfold more influential by such a yielding.

The idea that a reunion effected by a compromise will be weaker than one resulting from conquest, is essentially erroneous, and contrary to all experience. A conquered nation can never be a valuable component part of the conquering power. A revolt crushed by force of arms, is never so thoroughly eradicated as one that shall be ended by mutual concession and good will. The rule prevails in small and in large matters: in private and in public affairs. There is not a shadow of truth or reason in the very common assertions that a compromise will leave us where we were before, and liable to another revolt, and that a conquest will not. We venture the prophecy that if the present rebellion of the Southern States be ended by their subjection, through military successes, the Union will not last twenty-five years thereafter. The next rebellion may not come from the Southern States, but it will be quite as likely to be an attempt of a majority to exscind and cut off a portion of the Union. Some State which by its domestic law authorizes polygamy, or adultery, or other crime, hideous in the eyes of the citizens of the old States, will be wiped out by a breath of the people. For, this present experiment "whether we have a Government," has already been tried to that point, that men freely and loudly acknowledge that the government we thought we had, to wit. the Constitution is no government in such times, and that a great exigency demands that the President and officers of government for the time being, shall override law and Constitution for the salvation of the country.

This principle, if any, is established by this war, and this, and this only, can survive its successful prosecution. It is vain to hope that we shall relapse from war excitement into the old calm of constitutional government. *Exigencies* will arise very often. The danger to American free principles is about the same, therefore, whether the rebels succeed in overthrowing the Constitution on their own territories, or whether we conquer them on the ground that force is necessary, Constitution or no Constitution, and thus establish a Union which (the Constitution having been overridden and disregarded) is thenceforth weakened in the eyes of the people. If we prosecute the war to victory, it will leave us a very different nation from what we have hitherto been, and the voice of the people will demand a stronger Constitution—one that is good for civil war times—one that will authorize coercion—one that will centralize power.

It is vain then to say that compromise will weaken, conquest strengthen us. If the thing be yet possible, we affirm it to be the reasonable, Christian, and American doctrine at the present time, for the North, first of all, to offer to the South all that justice and equity would require it to offer in times of peace and quiet. Without this offer, the voice of American conscience, when once awakened, the voice of a civilized age, the voice of that posterity which is the certain impartial judge on earth, and the voice of God, the unfailing avenger of wrong, will condemn us for entering on this civil war, and the blood of our sons will cry out against us from the very altar on which we sacrifice them.—*Journal of Commerce.*

CORRUPTION! CORRUPTION!!

"*Four hundred million dollars*" is the sum required by the administration to pay the expenses of the war until the regular session of Congress. To this we have no objection if it will only bring the war to a speedy and successful end, and again restore to our beloved country peace, prosperity and union. But if we are to judge the future by the present and past, may we not fear that this immense sum will often find channels that will become feeders to schemes of fraud and corruption. Will this four hundred million of dollars be expended to enhance the interest of the country—or to line the pockets of politicians? Is it not to be feared that much of the mushroom patriotism manifested by those who will have nothing but war, finds its zeal in the hope of a "deep dip" into these millions? Our country is now full of patriots whose cry is "still for war," while they are filling fat government contracts. For instance, buying our farmers' horses at $75 and $80 which they quietly turn over to the government at $125, making a snug profit of $40 or $50. We hope that love of gain has nothing to do with the zeal and patriotism of those most boisterous for the Union, but warn the people to be vigilant, that they are not made to regard mercenary cunning for genuine love of country. There is only hope for the country now in the purity and patriotism of Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet, and it is to be hoped that they will not suffer themselves to occupy the disgraceful position of our State administration.

In conversation with an intelligent and reliable gentleman, just from Harrisburg, we were enlightened as to the mode in which some of the government contracts are filled. A son of Secretary Cameron's has a contract to buy several thousand horses for the government, at that place. Horses of all kinds—many of a very indifferent character are brought in and purchased according to quality from sixty to ninety dollars a head. As these horses have to be inspected, and it is necessary for the interest of the contractor that all should pass, the following is adopted. A large, fine horse is brought out and passed upon and returned to his stall without being branded, but in his stead an indifferent animal is passed out at the other end of the building, where the branding shop is, and receives the U.S. mark—the good horse after a score of other examinations, is again led out, and in the great number is not recognized, and is passed upon this time to be branded as United States property. And when the inspector makes out his certificates he names so many horses, including the "halt, lame and blind," as well as good ones. We hope such cases are not numerous, but too much care cannot be exercised, and the administration should see that they seldom occur, lest in the future the war should be regarded as a speculation of partizans rather than a defence of the Union and the Constitution.—*Washington Review.*

From the Hartford Times.

The Peace Resolutions Offered by Governor Seymour.

We publish in another column, the brief Peace Resolution with its preamble, offered in the House of Representatives of this State by Governor T. H. Seymour, on the 3d of July. We ask for them an attentive consideration by our readers.

The Republican papers have assailed this Resolution, as well as the preamble that precedes it; and they are quite profuse in branding it "traitorous." If an effort to save the Union and the Government of the United States by Constitutional measures, in a peaceful way, is traitorous, then this Resolution is traitorous. But if such an effort is patriotic, then Governor Seymour's Resolution is patriotic. Of Governor Seymour's own views, it is not necessary for us to speak, for we publish a sketch of his remarks, submitted to the Legislature when he offered the Resolution. No man entertains more patiotic sentiments than he.—But if he believes that a war between the free and slave States of the Union is calculated to break down the Constitution, and sever the Union forever, and so expresses himself, is his love of country and his patriotism to be questioned? Indeed, if he offers a proposition to settle our difficulties, as they have in the earlier days of the Republic been honorably settled, without bloodshed, is he for that act of peace, to preserve the Union, a "Traitor?" Shame upon the men and the presses who make such a charge.

But what is his proposition? The preamble gives briefly the reason why the resolution is submitted. It says a third of the sovereign States have withdrawn from the Union. It is true. Do you say they cannot withdraw?—They *have* withdrawn—wrongfully, if you please. The fact is so. The effort to compel their return has assumed the proportions of a civil war. We at the North believe they are wrong in seceding; they believe they are right. We believe that they did not have sufficient cause for secession or revolution; they believe they had. Shall two-thirds of the country, then, force the views of the other third up to the precise point of their own ideas upon these questions? This cannot be done. The two-thirds may beat the one-third in battle, and thus make them more embittered. This will not make their views harmonize with the victors. As all, then, have a common interest in the welfare of the country, and all have equal rights, is it not best for all to conciliate, and settle the questions at issue in a peaceable manner? This idea would be carried out practically, by offering the Crittenden Compromise. It is not dishonorable, and it is in no way injurious to the North.

Gov. Seymour's resolution offers that plan of adjustment. And it protests against any interference by warlike movements with the institution of slavery. It appears to us that no true-hearted Union man, no real conservative freeman, who cherishes a regard for the Constitution and the Union, can object to either of these propositions.

We look upon the parrot cry of "traitor," "traitor," raised by a certain class of men, whenever some old and tried friend of the Union lisps a word in favor of any other settlement to preserve the Union, save by the sword and through blood, as disgraceful rather than patriotic.

Having already published the resolutions offered by Gov. Seymour in the House of Representatives, we now give a report of the remarks which accompanied their presentation:—

He said: I thank the gentleman from Stratford for his remarks last night. He was right in his position. His speech was a patriotic one. Sir, I am on this floor as the advocate of Peace Measures! I will not sanction this war, except so far as it can be waged on Constitutional grounds. This question now wears a totally different aspect from that which it presented when the President issued his call for volunteers. Then it was for the "protection of the Capital, and the repossession of the forts." I am heartily glad that the Capital is protected. I would protect the Capital and the archives.—But nothing has been done to recapture the forts. But a movement of invasion has been commenced—an invasion of a sovereign State. I think the gentleman from Stratford was right in saying there is a movement—a growing sentiment among the people in favor of a peaceable settlement—of an honorable peace! I go with him, and with all who are for PEACE MEASURES instead of WAR MEASURES! There seems to be a radical mistake on the part of many people—they seem to think *the South can be conquered.* Sir, this is impossible! It can no more be done than the South can conquer the North! There are brave men *there* as well as *here.* In Revolutionary days we knew something of them. In the war of 1812 they rallied around our flag and protected our commerce. Now it is not well to underrate the prowess of these enemies—as you call them—though I recognize, even in this state of things, some there whom I know, and who are still our brothers in heart. This mistake cost Braddock a galling defeat in the old French war; it cost the British many a humiliating defeat in the war of the Revolution. Do you think you can secure their loyalty and affection by *force?*—Two or three sovereign States have been overrun and trampled under foot already. You have got a kind of foothold, which you call "Peace," but it is *not Peace*—it is *smothered War!* Maryland is in a volcanic condition today; and the same spirit will rise at all times, in spite of all the chains you can put upon it and of all the ruin that is wrought. You may destroy their habitations, devastate their fields, and shed the blood of their people; still, you cannot conquer them. "Even in their ashes live their wonted fires."

I shall vote for these resolutions. I hope Congress will adopt some Peace Measures which shall hold the Border States, and draw back those that have gone out—so that, in some future day, we may have the South again under the banner of the Union.

☞A ton of perfect pain can be more easily found than an ounce of perfect happiness.

QUERY.—Is Jeff Davis' regard for Cotton in particular as strong as his antipathy to Wool in General.

☞"What is the reason that your wife and you always disagree?" asked one Irishman of another. "Because we are both of one mind. She wants to be master, and so do I."

☞"Tintion!" exclaimed an Irish sergeant to his platoon; "front face, and, tind roll call. As many of ye as is presint will say "Here," and as many of ye as are are not presint will say "Absint!"

☞Budget, I am fascinated with Miss Vermillion, the million's daughter." "With her personal charms?" we inquire. "Yes—purse, and all charms!"

☞A boozy fellow was observed one day, driving a porker, holding on to its tail, and when asked what he was doing, replied that he was studying gehog-raphy.

☞A red nosed gentleman asked a well-known wit whether he believed in spirits.—"Ah sir!" he replied, looking him full in the face, "I see too much evidence before me to doubt their existence."

☞A mad princess of the house of Bourbon, on being asked why the reigns of queens were in general more prosperous than the reigns of kings, replied, "Because, under kings, women govern—under queens, men."

☞A country paper says: "Wanted, at this office, an editor who can please everybody. Also, a foreman who can so arrange the paper that everybody's advertisement shall head the column."

☞An old Count paid his addresses to one of the richest heiresses of Paris. On asking her hand in marriage, he frankly said to her: "Miss E——I am very old and you are very young; will you do me the honor to become my widow."

PROVIDING FOR BROKEN-DOWN HACKS.—Governor Curtin has appointed Gideon J. Ball, Esq. of Erie, Frank Jordan, Esq., of Bedford, and Charles Gilpin, Esq., of Philadelphia, Commissioners, under the act of the last session, to revise and codify all the revenue laws.

Ball and Jordan! to codify revenue laws! That is rich.—*Easton Sentinel.*

☞If you love others, they will love you. If you speak kindly to them they will speak kindly to you. Love is repaid with love and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasing echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

☞The expense of our Government, at this time, amounts to one million of dollars a day!

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 5.

Parents should furnish the Teacher with proper material. A difference of material must necessarily exist in our common schools. We cannot expect a similarity of mind in our schools any more than can a community be supposed to exist, whose minds and whose actions all coincide; yet there is often *improper* material furnished to the teacher by the parent.

The greatest error committed in this respect, is that of sending children to school at too early an age. Parents should remember that the mind of the child is a very delicate piece of workmanship, and that it may be very easily overtasked and a permanent injury result from too early work. The tender shoot if it receive too much of heaven's dew, becomes injured and remains forever dwarfed. Children may learn at a very early age, but their learning must not be from books, for these are too dull and tedious for them at that time. There are thousands of wonderful things in this world of novelty to which their attention may be called, and from which they may glean much more knowledge than from works. Nature's works are not placed around us merely for our physical comfort. There is spread before us a vast field in which the mind not only of the scholar, but of the child may feed. Let the curiosity of the child be excited in regard to what he sees around him and enough is accomplished for a time when that curiosity is gratified.

A lamentable result of this neglect of duty on the part of the parents is, that the mind of the pupil becomes too violently exercised and, consequently, tired and somewhat weakened, so that when the child arrives at the proper age for thorough study, its mind is no longer active, and a failure is almost inevitable; hence, also, those who are bright and quick at an early age become more or less deficient as they become older. If they attempt to study too early they must learn by rote. Nature is the best text book, and at that time home is the best school-house. It is an imposition on the teacher, at the same time that it is an injury to the pupil; the school-house should not be made a nursery, nor the school-teacher be made to act as nurse.

KAPPA.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

We notice with pleasure that arrangements have been made by the State Superintendent for a regular system of examinations, and a uniform standard in the certificates given by the superintendents of the different counties of the State. We have always looked upon the want of gradation of certificates as an evil that should be remedied; and now that it has been consummated, we think it will work prodigies in bringing about a better state of things in educational matters.

The granting of permanent county certificates, to persons properly qualified, and who come up to the standard laid down by the Department, is, certainly, very right and proper. The want of a proper criterion in granting these certificates, has presented many difficulties to the County Superintendents. In some counties none were issued at all; while in others they were given to scores of persons, who would be wholly incompetent to fill the present requirements. In many instances the County Superintendents were charged with being partial or arbitrary, if they refused to give them to persons who considered themselves qualified to receive them. This will now be different. Persons who are applicants for the highest honors in the county, in the teacher's profession, will have to prepare themselves to stand a thorough examination in the branches indicated by the Department.

S. S.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

They give the keys of knowledge to the mass of the people. I think it may with truth be said, that the branches of knowledge taught in our common schools, when taught in a finished, masterly manner,—reading—in which I include the spelling of our language—a firm, sightly, legible hand-writing, and the elemental arts of arithmetic,—are of greater value than all the rest which is taught in school. I am far from saying that nothing else can be taught in our district schools; but the young person who brings these from school can, himself, in his winter evenings, range over the entire field of useful knowledge. Our common schools are important in the same way as the common air, the common sunshine, the common rain,—invaluable for their commonness. They are the corner-stone of that municipal organization which is the characteristic feature of our social system; they are the foundation of that wide spread intelligence, which, like a moral life, pervades the community. From the humblest village school there may go forth a teacher, who, like Newton, shall bind his temples with the stars of Orion's belt,—with Herschel, light up his cell with the beams of before undiscovered planets,—with Franklin, grasp the lightning.—*Everett.*

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : : : : : JULY 19, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEN. JAMES BURNS,

JUNIATA.

TREASURER,

MAJ. A. J. SANSOM,

BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,

PHILIP SHOEMAKER,

COLERAIN.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY WERTZ,

C. VALLEY.

AUDITOR,

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,

SNAKE SPRING.

NEW VOLUME!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

A new volume of the Bedford Gazette, will begin on the 2d of August next. All of our present subscribers who will pay by that time, or by next Court, will get the paper for $1,50. This rule will be strictly observed. ☞All persons who are in arrears, are respectfully requested to *pay up*, as we need money. This request is not intended for those who pay regularly, but for those who allow their accounts to run too long. All Administrators and Executors owing us for a longer time than three months, for estate printing, are expected to call and settle by next Court.

People and Agent.

Whilst it is unquestionably our duty to support the *Government* in its efforts to maintain its Constitutional authority, it is also our right, as well as our duty, to canvass and discuss the measures of the *Executive* and other departments of the Government, whether those measures relate to the Southern rebellion, or any other subject of public interest. In common, therefore, with the great mass of Democratic editors throughout the North, we have thus far freely and fully criticised the movements and conduct of the powers that be, and now that we have before us, in the President's Message, what must be taken as the programme of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, we deem it only right and proper to indicate our impressions of its correctness and propriety.

The general tone of the Message—that is, so far as it relates to the right and the obligation of the Government to defend itself and to put down those in rebellion against its authority—is entirely correct. No sane man, at least no friend of Constitutional liberty, can doubt for a moment, that those who have been chosen by the people to administer the Government, have the right and are charged with the duty, to preserve the Government. There is, however, but one mode by which it can be preserved, and that is the *Constitutional* mode. The agents of the people who are to administer the laws are themselves sworn to obey the laws. Why? Because if they were to trample them under foot, not only would they be as guilty as those against whom they are appointed to enforce them, but our Government would be at an end and anarchy and confusion would reign in the land. Hence, every public officer, from the President down to the lowest corporal in the army, engaged in maintaining the authority of the Constitution and enforcing the laws, must himself obey the Constitution and laws, or he is no better than the veriest rebel in the army of Davis and Beauregard. Hence, if we would have our Government maintained, if we would have order come out of the chaos of the present unfortunate civil war, if we would have our liberties preserved and our national integrity restored, we must cleave to the Constitution and compel the Executive and Congress to stand upon it as the rock of our political salvation.

For these considerations we find it incumbent upon us to express our emphatic disapprobation of the course of the President in assuming the power to authorize a military officer to suspend the sacred Constitutional privilege of the Habeas Corpus. The President attempts to justify his action in this matter, not only by the plea of "necessity," but by a somewhat sophistical legal argument. We think the following eminent authorities should be sufficient to satisfy lawyers, as well as the most illiterate citizens, upon this subject.

"Next to personal security," says Mr. Justice Blackstone, "the law of England regards, "asserts and preserves the personal liberty of in-"dividuals. This personal liberty consits in the "power of locomotion, of changing situation or "moving one's person to whatsoever place one's "own inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of "law.

"By the Petition of Right, 3 Car. 1st, it is "enacted that no person shall be imprisoned or "detained without cause shown, to which he "may make answer according to law. By 16 "Car. 1st, ch. 10, if any person be restrained of "his liberty by order or decree of any illegal "court, or by the command of the KING'S MAJESTY in person, or by warrant of the council "board, or of any of the privy council, he shall "upon demand of his counsel, have a writ of "*habeas corpus* to bring his body before the "Court of King's Bench of Common Pleas, who "shall determine whether the cause of his commitment be just, and hereupon to do as to justice shall appertain.

"To bereave a man of life, or by violence to "confiscate his estate without accusation or trial would be so gross and notorious an act of "despotism as must at once convey the alarm of "tyranny throughout the whole kingdom, but "confinement of the person by secretly hurrying him to jail where his sufferings are unknown or forgotten is a less public, a less striking and *therefore a more dangerous engine "of arbitrary government.* And yet sometimes, "when the State is in real danger, even this "may be a necessary measure. *But the happiness of our own Constitution is that it is not "left to the Executive power to determine when "the danger of the State is so great as to render "this measure expedient; for it is the Parliament only, or Legislative power, that whenever it sees proper can authorize the Crown, by "suspending the Habeas Corpus Act for a short "and limited time, to imprison suspected persons without giving any reason for so doing."* —*Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol.* 1. *pp.* 135—136.

Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Bollman, 3 Cranch, 100, says: "If at any time "the public safety should require the suspension of the power vested by this act (the power to grant writs of *habeas corpus*) in the Courts of the United States, *it is for the Legislature "to say so.* That question depends on political "considerations on which the Legislature is to "decide. Until the Legislative will be expressed, this Court can only see its duty and *must "obey the laws.*" This was in a case of Treason.

Judge Story in his *Commentaries on the Constitution*, sec. 1336, says: "It would seem as "the power is granted to Congress to suspend "the writ of *habeas corpus* in case of rebellion "or invasion, that the right to judge whether "the exigency had arisen must exclusively be-"long to that body."

In 1807, when great alarm existed as to Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus.* When brought in the House of Representatives, that body refused to consider it in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 rejected the bill on its first reading. On that occasion Mr. Dana of Connecticut used the following language: "This bill authorizes the "arrest of persons not merely by the President "or other high officers, but by any person act-"ing under him. *I imagine this to be wholly "without precedent. If treason was marching "to force us from our seats, I would not agree "thus to destroy the fundamental principles of "the Constitution, or commit such an act either "of despotism or pusillanimity.*"

Again we might refer to the seizure of private despatches in Northern telegraph offices, by the direction of the Secretary of War, which the President does not even attempt to excuse, and as a suitable sequel to which, the right of petition has been denied in the very metropolis of the North. But we will confine ourselves to the Message, for the present, and ask the attention of the patriotic, Union loving reader, for a moment, to a very important feature of the policy foreshadowed in that document. Mr. Lincoln, in his roundabout, circumlocutionary discussion of the right of Secession, tells us that "the Union is older than any of the States, and in fact, that it created them as States." Every school-boy knows that this is not true. History tells us that the *States* formed the *Union*—that as soon as the Colonies became independent of Great Britain, they became sovereign and independent States—that as States they formed a Confederation, as States they repealed the Articles of Confederation, and as the people of the several States, they adopted the present Constitution, the several States ratifying it separately. Mr. Lincoln also asserts that "the States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution."—The Constitution does not define, or describe the powers of the States. It does, however, define, describe and *limit* the powers of the Federal Government, at the same time asserting that all powers not expressly granted in it to the Federal Government, are reserved to the States. The fact is that the President is a Federalist, a Consolidationist, and he could not forego an opportunity of leveling a blow at the Democratic theory of our Government. The agent of the people in the white House, chosen by Electors appointed within certain State lines, he would blot out of existence the very fact from which he derives his authority. If it had not been for State lines Mr. Lincoln would not this day be President of the United States. If it had not been for State lines, Washington City would not have been protected in the hour of its peril, by Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania bayonets. If it were not for State lines, there would be anarchy in the North, and worse than anarchy in the great cities of the East.

We warn the people, therefore, to be vigilant of their rights. Distrust everything that is done by public officers in violation of law and of the Constitution. Discard every thought that visits your mind in apology for the assumption of power on the part of your servants in office. Guard continually against encroachments of the Executive, and firmly retain the right of the individual as against the tyranny of the majority. In the dark maze that is before us, let us find our way cautiously, yet boldly and without faltering.

☞We have been shown a letter from a Union man in Western Virginia, recently received by a gentleman in this place, from which we learn that the people of that section are divided into three parties, viz: Union men, unconditional, comprising about one fourth of the population; Union men, with guarantees from the Federal Government and opposed to military occupation, comprising one half the population; the remaining fourth being Secessionists. The letter complains that the Republican newspapers from the North circulating in that direction, bringing wholesale statements of Democrats in the North being traitors, &c., give much encouragement to the Secessionists. One of these published not a hundred miles from this place, is named in the letter. We may publish it in our next.

Hon. John Cessna.

The Democratic party of Bedford county held a convention on Tuesday, June 18th, and put in nomination a regular party ticket, to be supported at the approaching election. The spirit which characterized the convention was more partisan than patriotic. Little was said or done that showed loyalty to the Union rather than fealty to party. After the regular nominations were made, Hon. John Cessna presented a series of resolutions, breathing a spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the Union, which were almost unanimously voted down, and himself, by some of the convention, declared to be read out of the party, and no longer to be regarded as a true and faithful Democrat. Is this because Mr. Cessna had moral courage enough to forsake party, at this eventful period of our political history, and at a time when every loyal citizen is active in doing what he can to preserve the noblest, freest and best Government on the face of the earth? Is it because, in the Charleston Convention, he dared to offer a series of resolutions embracing the Tariff, which was so much needed at the time? Or was it because he was resolute enough to face a faction of his party, and support the late lamented Hon. S. A. Douglas in his past herculean efforts to establish the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and with him to speak in thunder tones in behalf of our present Administration?

Was it any or all of these that called forth the power of the convention against this patriot? No matter what induced it, Mr. Cessna was right. He proved himself a patriotic and honest man, and the world has not beheld his course in vain. A loyal people will reward him; and whether he becomes still a more zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln or not, we shall not forget him for the loyalty and patriotism he has already evinced.

We copy the preceding article from the Chambersburg *Dispatch*, of the 12th inst. The falsehoods contained in the above, are sufficient to determine the political bias of the editor of the *Dispatch*, and it is, therefore, needless to say that he is a rabid, ultra and uncompromising "*Republican.*"

It is false, Mr. *Dispatch*, that "little was said or done" in the late Democratic Convention, "that showed loyalty to the Union rather than fealty to party." The resolutions passed by that Convention breathed the spirit of true patriotism, pledging the Democracy to the strict observance and fearless vindication of the Constitution, as well as to the support of the Government and the maintenance of the Union. But, of course, they could not receive the endorsement of a blinded, bigoted, and besotted zealot who is ready to throw the Constitution to the dogs, rather than give up his adherence to a political favorite elevated to office by a *minority* of the American people.

It is false that "after the regular nominations were made Mr. Cessna presented a series of resolutions," &c., which were voted down. That gentleman was not a member of the Convention nor was he present at any time during the sitting of that body. No other resolutions than those adopted, were submitted to the Convention, and every member of the Convention voted for the series which was adopted.

It is false that Mr. Cessna was "declared to be read out of the party." His name was not even mentioned in the Convention.

It is false, likewise, that Mr. Cessna is "a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln." We take him at his word when we say that he is *for the Government*, and not for any particular officer whose province it is to administer it.

The *Dispatch* informs us that Mr. C. was right in his support of Mr. Douglas. Why, then, did not the editor of that paper support Judge Douglas? Had the loaves and fishes anything to do with his apostacy from his own convictions of right?

In fine, we think the *Dispatch* man had better act on the principle of non-intervention, in the future, (a principle which Mr. Douglas and his friends, also tried hard to establish,) or, in other words, he had better mind his own business and let other people's alone. At any rate, if he must meddle with what does not concern him, let him be a little more particular, hereafter, as to his facts. With this admonition we leave him to his own reflections.

An Important Admission.

The following from the last issue of the Bedford *Inquirer*, should forever set at rest the question as to whether the Democratic party is in favor of the Union:

> The Gazette says that we take "great pains to prove that Democrats are Union men," and that "to this end we publish the letters and speeches of eminent Democrats," and "that Democrats have always been for the Union." Now, we plead guilty. We do publish the letters and speeches of "eminent Democrats" "to prove that Democrats" and the Democratic party is for the Union. The course of the Bedford Gazette is an exception. It is a secession, disunion paper, and publishes the treasonable messages of Jeff. Davis, &c. *As a party, that party is loyal to the Constitution and the Union*, and to prove to Democrats who see no other paper than the Gazette, that this is the fact, we publish these articles.

The admission in favor of the Unionism of the Democracy, contained in the above, is as important as the logic of the *Inquirer* on the subject of the secession-ism of the *Gazette*, is profound and irresistible. Because we published the Message of Jefferson Davis for the information of our readers, as did those good Republican papers, the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, and Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we are, forsooth, a secessionist! By a parity of reasoning, we must be a Republican, because we published Lincoln's message in our last. The Democrats of Bedford county had better keep an eye on us, as according to the logic of the *Inquirer*, we must be both Republican and Secessionist! To be such a monster would be enough to cause one take fright at his own shadow!

☞Our friends of the Somerset *Democrat* are entitled to our "best bow," for the flattering notice given us in their issue of July 10th. On the question of *puffs*, they will please consider us *Baer*-headed. Long may the *Democrat* wave, and long may its able and fearless editors live to be the champions of the truth and the right.

Collecting the Arms.

Maj. Sansom, Brigade Inspector for this county, is at present engaged in collecting the arms in possession of the various military companies in the county. As some persons have an erroneous notion that the Major is doing this of his own motion, we publish below the order of the Military Department at Harrisburg.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 25th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:

I have been appointed Aid, by the Governor and Adjutant General, and authorized to demand and collect all the Military arms of the State, and give receipts for the same.

You are instructed to make out a Report, giving

1st. The names of Captains of all Companies in Bedford County.

2d. Name of the Company.

3d. The Post Office address.

4th. The number, kind and quality of the Arms, &c.

You are now authorized to collect all the Arms, good and bad, in your County, to wit: Muskets, Rifles, Swords, Pistols, Tents, Cannon and equipments, and box them up and direct to E. M. BIDDLE, Adjutant General, Harrisburg, Pa.

When the Arms are remodeled they will be properly distributed to organized Companies.

Please keep exact account of necessary expenses, and the time employed, so that you can make oath to it if required.

Indorse on boxes number of Brigade and Division.

Report to *me* when the Arms are shipped.

Very Respectfully Yours,
O. H. WHEELER,
Major.

Maj. A. J. SANSOM,
Brig. Inspector, 1—16 Div.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Fourth of July Celebration at Woodberry.

MR. EDITOR: You will confer a favor on your friends in this neighborhood by giving a place to the following brief account of how we spent the fourth in Woodberry. In the first place let me state that a celebration of our national birth day on a grand scale was contemplated, printed handbills were circulated—and the people called upon to turn out and show their patriotic devotion to their country by a general participation in the exercises of the occasion. The call was nobly responded to—from the hills and valleys they came—citizens and soldiers—all departments and professions of life were fully represented—in a word the town was alive with "fair women and brave men."

About half past ten o'clock Sam'l. J. Castner, Esq., finely mounted on a large iron gray horse, dressed with badges appropriate to such an occasion, formed the procession in the town in the following order near Dr. C. F. Oelleig's: First Capt. Dan'l. M. Bare's Pattonsville Rifles, 2d Potter's Creek Guards, commanded by Capt. John B. Fluck, 3d Millerstown Guards, commanded by Capt. J. Nicodemus, Jr., r. 4th the Woodbury Zouaves, Capt. E. D. Brisban, all in full uniform, 5th Orators of the day, 6th the Sunday Schools; 7th Ladies, 8th Gentlemen, four abreast. The military companies, by the way, deserve particular mention, for their very gentlemanly conduct and soldier-like appearance, and the great proficiency they have attained in their drilling, in the short time they have been practicing. The procession being formed about half a mile in length, countermarched through the town, and then proceeded to the splendid grove of Dr. Sam'l. H. Smith adjacent to the town, where a stand had been erected for the speakers.

The meeting being called to order by Rev. John H. Wilkinson, who, according to previous arrangements announced the officers of the day, Col. John C. Everhart was called to the chair, Isaac Burger and George Soulsby, were made vice presidents and Jacob Brenneman, Esq., secretary. The meeting being organized the fife and drums played a beautiful national air.

John E. Satterfield, Esq.., was then called upon to read the Declaration of Independence, which he did in a very clear and creditable manner. The Star Spangled Banner was then sung by the Ladies in most excellent style. G. H. Spang, Esq., being then called to the stand, delivered one of the most heart stirring and patriotic orations that it has ever been your correspondent's pleasure to listen to. Commencing at the settlement of the colonies, he gave a graphic description of the history of our forefathers down to the framing of the Declaration of Independence; his picture of the trials and hardships, Gen. Washington and his little band of patriots had to endure in achieving the liberties we enjoy, caused the tears to start in the eyes of many of his hearers. Following the course of events down to the present crisis, which he dwelt upon at some length, he plainly showed that the whole difficulty arose from a few traitorous aspirants who are lusting for unholy power; his speech was interrupted with rounds of applause at different intervals.

The ladies being again called on sung the Red, White and Blue, very beautifully. The dinner was now announced. The speakers then by order of the Marshal headed the procession and marched to the table, the military and citizens following, and partook of a sumptous dinner such as we have never seen before. Two tables, one between two and three hundred feet long, were put up in the grove—and literally crammed with loads of finest substantials and choicest delicacies; everything that could satisfy the hungriest appetite or tempt the most fastidious epicure was there in abundance.—Not less than eighteen hundred persons partook of dinner at the one table, whilst about two hundred connected with the Sunday Schools, teachers and schollars occupied the other which was almost seventy-five feet in length. Cold turkeys, hams, chickens, beef, bread, butter, cheese, pies, cakes, pickles, preserves, fruit &c., were there in profusion and plenty of good hot coffee for all. After all had eaten and were satisfied there were still many, many full baskets of provisions left. This was distributed among persons in the neighborhood who received it in the same kind spirit in which it was given. This elegant, free dinner, reflects great credit upon the hearts and hands of the good people of Woodbury and the surrounding country by whom it was furnished and prepared.

After dinner the marshal again formed the military in line and marched to the stand.—Maj. A. J. Sansom being called upon, sung the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Gay and Happy" in good style, which was highly applauded by the audience. Hon. John Cessna being then loudly called, took the stand and delivered one of the most patriotic speeches we have heard since the country's present crisis, indeed he did credit to himself and to all who heard him, dwelling entirely on the present war, and difficulties now at issue between the Government and the Rebels. Tears were seen coursing the cheeks of stout hearted men during the delivery of his speech; he showed clearly that there were but two sides to this question, that all good and loyal citizens must support the Constitution and the Government, proving to a demonstration that the secessionists are in the wrong, and that the Government is in the right, that there is no middle course, that every man must be either a Patriot or a Rebel. At the conclusion, three hearty cheers were given for the speakers. A number of toasts were then read by J. R. Durborrow, Esq., which were heartily responded to by John B. Fluck, Esq., J. E. Satterfield, Prof. J. W. Dickerson, and John Wilkinson, at the conclusion of which the band played another national air. The military was then again formed into line—headed by the marshal, the orators, ladies and citizens, falling into ranks and again marched into town, countermarched through the streets, and were dismissed in regular order by the marshal, S. J. Castner, Esq.

In conclusion, we must say that the whole affair did credit to Woodbury and the surrounding country. There was no disturbance of any kind, not a drunken man to be seen during the whole of the celebration. Indeed we must say that we had a happy Fourth—a day that will long be remembered by all who were present. Maj. A. J. Sansom organized the Woodberry Zouaves into a military company,

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
Secretary.

WAR NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Army Head quarters from General Mc Clellan:—

BEVERLY, July 13, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, Washington, D. C.:—The success of to-day is all that I could desire. We captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled, and all the enemy's camp equipage and transportation, even to his cups. The number of tents will probably reach two hundred, and more than sixty wagons. Their killed and wounded will amount to fully one hundred and fifty, with at least one hundred prisoners, and more coming in constantly. I know already of ten officers killed and prisoners. Their retreat was complete. I occupied Beverly by a rapid march. Garnett abandoned his camp early this moring, leaving much of his equipage. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. General Morris is to follow him up closely. I have telegraphed for the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland to join General Hill at Rowlesburg. The General is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburg, and will cut off Garnett's retreat near West Union, or if possible at St. George. I may say that we have driven out some ten thousand troops, strongly intrenched, with the loss of eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. Provision returns found here show Garnett's force to have been ten thousand men. They were Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseeans, and I think Carolinians. To-morrow I can give full details as to prisoners, &c. I trust that General Cox has by this time driven Wise out of the Kanawha Valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia,—I hope the General-in-Chief will approve of my operations. G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Department of Ohio.

The following was received July 13th, from Beverly, Virginia:

REPORT OF GENERAL McCLELLAN TO LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.—I have received from Col. Pegram propositions for the surrender with his officers and remnant of his command say 600 men. They are said to be extremely penitent, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government. I shall have near 900 or 1,000 prisoners to take care of when Col. Pegram comes in. The latest accounts made the loss of the rebels in killed some 150.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

John Merriman was to-day released from custody at Fort McHenry on forty thousand dollars bail.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following important despatch has just been received by the War Department:

HUTTONSVILLE, July 14th, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General:

DEAR SIR: Gen. Garnett, of the rebel forces has been completely defeated. We have taken all his baggage and 7 guns. His army is completely demolished.

Gen. Garnett is among the killed.

The rebels are now completely annihilated in Western Virginia. Our loss is thirteen killed, and not over forty wounded. The enemy's loss is fully two hundred killed, and we have taken over one thousand prisoners.

Seven guns have been taken in all. I still look with hopes to the capture of the remnants of Garnett's army, by Gen. Hill.

The troops defeated were the crack Regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseeans and South Carolinians.

Our success is complete, and Secession is killed in this part of the country.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General U. S. A.

Eight American Vessels Captured by the Privateer Sumter.

The U. S. Mail steamship Columbia Capt. Adams, arrived yesterday, after a passage of three days and fourteen hours from Havana, which port she left on the 10th inst.

We are indebted to the Purser for the following report of the captures by the Confederate States privateer Sumpter:—

The privateer steamer Sumter, belonging to the Confederate States of the South, came into the harbor of Cienfuegos on the morning of the 6th inst., bringing in as prizes the brigs Cuba Machias, Naiad, Albert Adams, Ben Dunning and the barks West Wind and Louisa Kilham. The same steamer left in with the ship Golden Rocket, at sea, and set fire to her, having previously taken off her crew.

Com. Semmes, of the Sumpter, sent an officer on shore with a letter to the Governor of town, who telegraphed to the Captain General for instructions. The American Consul at once telegraphed to the Consul General at Havana. The Steamer left again the next day, having received a supply of coal and water.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HAVANA, July 10, 1861.

Nothing new of local interest. The privateer Sumter, of the Confederate States, has made capture of eight American vessels on the South Side of Cuba in the last 10 days, all of which have been sent into Cienfuegos as prizes, except one, which was burned at sea. The Barks West Wind and Louisa Kilham, from Crenfuegos for Falmouth and orders, brigs Ben. Dunning, Albert Adams and Naiad, from Cienfugos for New York, taken, as Consul General Shufeldt says, but a short distance from Cienfuegos; brigs Cuba Machias, from Trinidad for New York, also taken but a short distance from the coast and sent into Cienfuegos; the ship Golden Rocket, from Havana for Cienfuegos, taken and burned near the Isle of Pines,—officers and crew landed by the privateer at Cienfugos. It is reported that the privateer which has done all this mischief was the former steamship Habana, but many seem to think it was the former Marquis de la Habana.

XXXVIIIth Congress—Extra Session.

In accordance with the President's Proclamation, Congress assembled in extraordinary session on the 4th day of July instant.

Including Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, there are forty-five Senators, of whom thirty are Republicans. The number of members of the House of Representatives is reduced by secession from two hundred and thirty seven to one hundred and eighty. Of these one hundred and four are Republicans, with two in California to hear from.

In the Senate on that day thirty-nine Senators appeared in their places, including Messrs. Breckenridge and Powell, of Kentucky; Johnson, of Tennessee; and Polk and Johnson, of Missouri. The new members having been qualified, Mr. Wilson gave notice of the following important bills:

4. A bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion.

2. A bill to authorize the employment of volunteers for enforcing the laws and protecting public property.

3. A bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

4. A bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

5. A bill to promote the efficiency of the army.

6. A bill for organizing a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States.

In the House 157 members answered to their names. Without delay the House proceeded to business and on the second ballot elected Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Speaker, and Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, Clerk. Edward Ball, of Ohio was subsequently chosen Srrgeant at-arms, and Ira Goodenow, of New York, Doorkeeper.

In the Senate on Friday, G. T. Brown was elected Sergeant-at-arms.

On Saturday in the Senate, Mr. Wilson presented the several bills of which he gave notice on Thursday.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee reported back the bill legalizing the acts of the President, and also the bill authorizing the employment of the volunteers in enforcing the laws and protecting public property.

In the House among the bills introduced was one to repeal all laws establishing ports of entry in the seceded States. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill confiscating the preparty of every officer in the service of the Confederate States.

The House on Tuesday passed the bill appropriating six millions of dollars for the payment of the three months volunteers. The resolution of Mr. Lovejoy declaring it to be no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves was adopted—yeas 92, nays 55.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Clark offerred a resolution providing for the expulsion from the Senate, of Senators Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Nibeolson, Sebastian, Mitchell and others, formerly Senators from the Seceded States. Adopted.

The Senate took up joint resolution No. 1 acknowleging all the acts of President Lincoln relating to the present rebellion.

A prolonged and interesting debate arose upon the bill which was participated in by Senators Wilson, Hale, Fessenden, Kennedy and Polk when Mr. Wilson moved that the bill lie over until Thursday, to allow Mr. Polk to continue his remarks in opposition to the bill.

The Senate then took up the Force Bill.—Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, moved that two hundred thousand be inserted instead of five hundred thousand men. This number he said was sufficient to protect the capital and all the loyal States from invasion, and if more than this number was required they could be easily obtained. The amendment was disagreed to. The bill was amended by increasing the number of the army to 500,000 men, and by authorizing a loan of $500,000,000, instead of $400,000,000, and finally passed.

The House after the expiration of the morning hour, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took under consideration the special order, a bill authorizing a national loan and for other purposes. Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, addressed the House in an able and eloquent speech in opposition to the bill. After the conclusion of Mr. Vallandigham's speech, the "previous question" was called and the bill was passed by ayes 146, nays 5.

The nays were Messrs. Burnett, of Kentucky Norton and Reid of Msssouri, Wood, of New York, and Vallandigham.

All the Maryland delegation voted in the affirmative except Mr. May, absent.

A Bill has passed the Senate authorizing the President to employ a force of 500,000 men, and to make a loan of Five Hundred millions of dollars. It will also pass the House. Notice of the introduction of a bill for a general Bankrupt Law, has also been given. A Resolution offered by Mr. Lovejoy, to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, received the votes of 62 Republican members of the House, being a large majority of that party in Congress, but failed to pass. A Resolution offered by Mr. Burnett of Kentucky, to the effect that the present war is not waged for the subjugation of the South, but merely for the maintenance of the Government, was lost, all the Republicans voting against it. Resolutions offered in the Senate to confine the appointment of high officers in the army to graduates of West Point and persons having seen military service, were voted down by the Republicans.

ANOTHER BLUNDER NEAR NEWPORT NEWS.

Severe Fight between the Rebels and a Union Scouting Party.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 13, 1861.—A scouting party from the Seventh New York Regiment, numbering thirty-seven men, under command of Lieutenants Hevrengen and Mosebeck, fell into an ambuscade, yesterday noon, nine miles above Newport News, and lost thirteen men, including the two Lieutenants, killed or missing. They were attacked by a company of cavalry, one hundred strong, and on retreating to the woods were met by a strong force of infantry.

Two or three of the Germans are known to be killed, and Lieutenant Hevrengen was seen to fall under his horse, which was shot. Four or five of the horsemen were killed. Of the missing, those not killed are undoubtedly prisoners in the rebel hands.

Seven companies of the Seventh went out in the afternoon and picked up some stragglers, and found one or two dead bodies of the rebels. The conflict was most sanguinary. The expedition was undertaken without Colonel Phelp's knowledge or consent. Colonel Benedix was at the first on Col. Allen's court martial, and knew nothing of the movement.

The Recent Battle near Carthage.

ST. LOUIS, July 11, 1861.

Lieutenant Toskin, Colonel Siegel's Adjutant and bearer of despatches to Colonel Harding, gives the following additional particulars of the battle near Carthage:

The State troops were placed on a ridge in a prairie with five pieces of artillery, one twelve pounder in the centre, two six pounders on the right and left, cavalry on each flank and infantry in the rear.

The artillery of Colonel Siegel approached within eight hundred yards, with four cannon in the centre, a body of infantry and a six pounder, under Lieutenant Colonel Hassendan on the left, Colonel Solomon's command with a six-pounder on the right, and a body of infantry behind the Centre artillery.

Col. Siegel's left opened fire with sharpness and soon the engagement became general. The rebels had no grape and their artillerists being poor, their balls flew over the heads of the Unionists. After two hours' firing the enemy's astillery was silenced and their ranks broken. About 1,500 rebel cavalry then attempted to outflank Siegel and cut off his baggage train, which was three miles back, when a retrogade movement was ordered. The train was reached in good order, surrounded by infantry and artillery, and the retreat of the Union troops continued until a point was reached where the road passed through a high bluff on each side, where the enemy's cavalry were posted in large numbers. By a feint, as if intending to pass around the bluff, Siegel drew the cavalry in a solid body into the road at a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from his position, when by a rapid movement of his artillery he poured a heavy cross fire of canister into their ranks. At the same time the infantry charged at a "double quick," and in ten minutes the State troops scattered in every direction. Eighty-five riderless horses were captured, and sixty-five shot guns and a number of revolvers and bowie knives were picked up from the ground.

Colonel Siegel did not surround Carthage, as reported yesterday, but attempted to reach a piece of woods north of the town, and after two hours' desperate fighting, in which all the forces on both sides were engaged, and in which Lieut. Toskin thinks the enemy lost nearly two hundred killed, he succeeded in doing so; and the rebels retired to Carthage, and Siegel fell back on Sarcoxie, whence he proceeded next day to Mount Vernon.

Lieutenant Toskin left on the evening of the 7th inst., and rode to Rolla, one hundred and fifty-three miles, in twenty-nine hours. He met General Sweeny's command, five miles, and Col. Brown's command sixteen miles, from Mount Vernon, pressing forward to reinforce Siegel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wolff was not killed, as reported.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JACKSON CO. OHIO.—From all quarters we hear of peace movements, which have for their advocates the "solid men" of the country. The people of Jackson county, Ohio, held an immense mass-meeting at Jackson Court House on the 8th inst., at which the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That (waiving the question of the constitutional power of the Federal Government to coerce a State into submission) we do not believe that aggression by arms, or the prosecution of a *war* under any pretext except as is plainly laid down and provided for in the Constitution of the United States, is or can be a possible remedy against existing difficulties now distracting the country; and that, so believing, we hold it to be not only our privilage, but our duty, as good citizens and friends of the Union, to unite our efforts to procure, by compromise, the re-union of the States, and of that fraternal feeling which binds the States together.

Resolved, That we regard the right of evry citizen to investigate the acts, the motives, and policy of our Government officials, as not only a privilege guaranteed by the Constitution of the United Ssates; but hold it to be a matter of duty on the part of all citizens, who are worthy the name of *freemen*, to carefully and diligently investigate and scrutinize the acts, motives and policy of all agents of the people, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Constitution and laws of the country.—Whereas, we dsprecate and denounce every attempt to abridge or deny this privilege, as anti-Republican, tyrannical and despotic.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN TERRE HAUTE, IND.—There was a large and demonstrative Democratic meeting at Terre Haute, Indiana, on the 19th inst., which handled the Republican programme without gloves. The meeting was presided over by Judge Claypool.—Col. Dowling made a thrilling speech, in which he "deprecated this unnatural war and said that the olive branch should be held out to the people of the South. He was an advocate of compromise, and was willing to make any honorable sacrifice to bring about peace and preserve the Union." He was followed by Hon. John S. Davis ex-member of Congress, who was decidedly for compromise and peace, and stated that at any time during the last session of Congress a compromise of our troubles might have been effected, and the war now upon us, averted. He said that he intended to stand by the freedom of speech and the press, at all hazards." The meeting was also addressed by Hon. D. W. Voorhees, member of the present Congress. A resolution was passed to thoroughly organize the Democratic party, and enter the field at once in opposition to the traitorous and destructive schemes of the Republicans.

PIMPLES AND SKIN DISEASES.—Are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and woman we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by taste and refinement.

—DIED—

EARNEST—On the 9th inst., Miss Rebecca, daughter of Michael Earnest, of Bedford township, in the 22d year of her age.

The deceased was stricken down in the morning of life by the fell monster Consumption, and after many days and nights of wearisome suffering, which was borne with Christian fortitude, she departed hence in the Lord.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address.

OSBORNE & DICKERSON, Principles,

July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa,

BRIGADE ORDERS.—

Brigade Inspector's office, Bedford, July 12th, '61.

Having been instructed by the Adjutant General to collect all arms in the County, to wit: Muskets, Rifles and Equipments, Captains of Companies, privates or citizens having any arms in their possession are hereby notified to hand them over, or send them to the undersigned, without delay. Persons failing to comply with this request, will be proceeded against according to law.

When the arms are remodeled, they will be properly distributed to organized companies in this County.

A. J. SANSOM, Brigade Inspector, 1st Brigade, 16th Division.

July 12th., '61.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Monroe Township, on

FRIDAY, 23d OF AUGUST NEXT,

all the following described valuable Real Estate in and adjoining the Town of Clearville, late the property of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., the undivided one third of a tract of land adjoining the Town of Clearville and land of Samuel Snively, containing about 13 acres, with a two story plank house, frame stable, and other out buildings thereon; ALSO, a tract of land adjoining the above and land of Wm. Grubb, all under fence and containing about 7 acres; ALSO, a lot of ground in the Town of Clearville, adjoining Wm. Robbins, Samuel Snively and others, with a frame wagon-shed thereon.

ALSO, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: a valuable Tavern-stand in the Borough of Bedford, known as the Union Hotel, being a large and commodious brick house, with convenient stabling and other convenient out-buildings, fronting on Pitt Street, adjoining lots of John Cessna, Esq., and Sam'l. & Wm. W. Shuck. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of the respective days, when the terms will be made known by

OLIVER HORTON, Adm'r. of Jonathan Horton, dec'd.

July 12th, '61.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned residing in South Woodbury Township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement without delay.

GEORGE D. KAUFFMAN, Administrator,

July 6, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John McGriff, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay.

ABNER WALKER, JR., Administrator.

July, 5, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Barnet, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BARNET, Adm'r.

June 28th, 1861

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Samuel Griffith Administrator of Elizabeth Griffith, dec'd., will meet the parties at his office in Bedford, on the 23d of July, 1861 at 10 O'clock, when all interested can attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER, Auditor.

July 5, 1861

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to tresspass upon my farm, for the purpose of hunting or fishing, or they will be dealt with according to law. This notice must be observed as I am determined to be protected against such tresspassers.

Buffalo Run, July 5. HENRY KEISER.

WANTED! WANTED—

Four able-bodied men, with good horses, to complete the Bedford Dragoon Company, This company is intended for a home guard, and any persons wishing to join will please call at the Drug Store of

July 6th 61. H. C. REAMER.

FARM FOR SALE.—

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Napier tp., near the borough of Schellsrgbu, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, with a log house (a good cellar under it) a good frame barn, well of excellent water, two apple orchards, and all kinds of fruit trees.

ALSO,

Two head of horses, horse-gears, and all his farming utensils, which will be sold with the farm, if desired

JOHN RININGER.

Schellsburg, June 28th. 6ts.*

HARVEST! HARVEST!!

Manny & Wood's Reaper and Mower, with the wonderful self raking attachment *greatly improved* and warranted to work well. Also,

WOOD'S LITTLE MEADOW QUEEN MOWER, which has but 104 lbs., draught, and warranted to cut lodged clover and all other grass—nearly all iron and steel, light, durable and cheap. Manny & Wood's machines, now beat the world, for small farms and all kinds of work, and as thousands are already sold for this season, all who want must order *immediately* as harvest is almost here. Also,

2 DOZ. "GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES," which is the lightest runing cradle known.

The largest and best assortment of Grain and Grass Scythes and "Sneds" ever brought to Bedford co., Harvest Implements of all kinds, and better quality than those kept at Dry goods' stores.—Prices to suit the times.

HARDWARE BY THE TON.

Wishing to continue in business and it being my interest to please the people by fair dealing and reasonable prices, I will allow no regular dealer to under sell me. Having lost enough by those who have carried off my property for their own use, under spacious promises to pay, I am determined to trust none but men who are known in community as honest, reliible and prompt, making good their promises and scorning to use others' goods without endeavoring, at least, to render an equivalent.

"CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT TIME."

WM. HARTLEY.

May 31st, '61.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,

Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,

Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competen Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Summer Term will commence on Aug. 1 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

Dec. 21, 1860.

LIFE OR DEATH.—

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work, by the late Dr. Brampton, entitled "*The Invalid's Medical Confidant*," published for the benefit, and as a warning to young men and persons who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., &c.*, supplying the means of self cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.

Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & Co, 64 & 66 John St., New York.

May 17th, '61. 3m.

THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

A Newspaper devoted to National and State Politics, productive Industry, the Arts and Sciences city affairs, literature and general intelligence, and having intelligent correspondents in all parts of ours own and in foreign countries. The proprietors claim for it, all that pertains to a journal of the very first rank.

To companies taking		
10 copies or upwards	ONE DOLLAR	each,
13 copies	FIFTEEN DOLLARS,	
8 copies	TEN	"
4 copies	SIX	"
3 copies	FIVE	"
Under 3 copies	TWO	each,

The paper will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in cases of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address. The *payment* for each club must be made in one sum in advance.

Daily Journal of Commerce,	$9,00
Junior (daily) do	5,00
Two Copies *Junior* to one address,	9,00

HALLOCK, GALE & HALLOCK, Editors and Proprietors.

91 Wall street, New York, May 3, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in Union Township, on the Estate of Joseph P. Carver, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ Adm'r.

June 28th, '61.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Schreiner, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased, having this day been granted to the subscriber, residing in South Woodbury tp., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER, Adm'r.

June 28th '61.*

LOST! LOST!

A NUMBER OF PROMISSORY Notes and other papers which are of no use to any one but the subscriber.

Any person finding them and returning them to me, will be liberally rewarded for his trouble.

Saxton, Bedford co. JAMES L. PRINCE.

June 17, 1861

ADMISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD } Adm'rs
MICHAEL WERTZ. }

May 17th, '61.*

FOR SALE.—

A gray mare warranted sound in every respect, and gentle; suitable either for farm or family use. Also, a family carriage and a set of harness. Inquire of

JOHN E. McGIRR.

Bedford, June 14th, '61.

STRAY MULES.—

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing near Centreville, on the 12th inst., two dark bay mules, 12 or 14 hands high, one male, the other female. The owner will prove property and take them away, or they will be dispored of according to law.

June 28th.] JONATHAN HENDRICKSON.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 27th day of July, inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of accepting or adopting a further supplement to the act incorporating said Company, approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861.

JOHN P. REED, Secretary.

July 12th, '61.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash.

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fulness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many artistes who speak in the highest terms of the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with theirequal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especially to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $500 upwards.
All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, No. 421 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.

The subscriber hereby offers at Private Sale, two Brick Dwelling Houses, situate in the Town of Bloody Run. Both Houses are new and in good order, the Lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JNO. M'ELHENNY.

June 21,—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administraton, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indeted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for set lement.

ISAIAH CONLEY, Adm'r,

July 19, 1861.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ANOKE, we present you with a perfect likeness of TEZUCO, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter: hence a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon goes out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and reinvigorating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the affected parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,	* * * * * *	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Toucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MAGICIAN" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. S. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.—1y.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journal.

☞ It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and a wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW, Drugg ists and Manufacturing Chemists,

June 28, '61 1y. Philadelphia.

NEW GROCERY.—

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Sophia Diehl, late of Southampton Township deceased will sell at public outcry upon the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of July, next the following described Real Estate, to wit: One DWELLING HOUSE and LOT of Ground situate in the Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Adams, Esq., and Hugh Wilson, in said Township, now occupied by John K. Diehl.

☞ Terms made known on day of Sale.

HEZEKIAH O'NEAL, Administrator.

June 21, '61—ts.

D. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbone by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice. 59

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impalities of the blood, depression of vital energy, nerand otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Init has ious in all maladies in which it has been tried, and proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites. Chlorosis, Liver Complaint Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of femaleufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, anguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that omplication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion so ir and exercise for which the physician has nt ame.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reason familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating: and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dysentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equall decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had to more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In Intermittent Fevers it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box, for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. Locke & Co., General Agents, 20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

July 20th, '60.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, Monroe township, in said County, on Saturday the 3d day of August next, a HOUSE & LOT of ground, late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd., situate on Main street in said village and bounded by said main on the East, an alley on the West, Isaac Grove's lot on on the North and lot of Nicholas Border street on the South.

The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worth the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house and log Stable, with a well of good water at the door.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, at the confirmation of the Sale, and the balance in two equal payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by Judgments or Bonds and mortgage.

☞ Sale to commence at one o'clock.

DAVID EVANS, Trustee.

June 21, 1861,—ts

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 18, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Smith and & Langdon has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The Books are now in the hands of Richard Langdon, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash, or note, forthwith as the Books must be closed.

SMITH & LANGDON.

Hopewell, April 26th, 1861.—3m.

THE RAILROAD CAN'T BE MADE IF *PAYMENT IS NEGLECTED!*

All those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up. The accounts are numerous and none large, and can be paid at once, and injure nobody. By attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion. So don't forget to call immediately.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

March 22.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg, Penn'a.

April 5, '61.—1y.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute of New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and trimmed than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir.—The American Watch, No. 5240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

June 15, fast 1 seconds.		Aug. 15, fast 18 seconds.	
July 1,	6 do	Sept. 1,	23 do
" 15,	10 do	" 15,	28 do
Aug. 1,	16 do	Oct. 1,	32 do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,

PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr. Archer, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. T. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Haines, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phillips, Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Amos Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Borden, U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

CAUTION.

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,

Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 17, 1861.—6mo.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

I. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Disease of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

SPRING GOODS!

The Subscribers have received their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call,

GREAT BARGAINS,

All kinds of Country Produce received for goods.—Also, Cumberland Bank notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

May 10th, '61.

NORTHERN LIGHT OIL!

THE CHEAPEST!!!

And best light in use, can be had on buying Coal Oil, entirely pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S.

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIVES, Proprietor.

April 12, 1861.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER.

"THE UNION."

With a view to meet a universally admitted want, the undersigned will issue on Monday, the 1st of July next, a Morning Penny Paper, to be called "THE UNION."

The great mission of the Democratic Party, which has ever stood as the bulwark of the Union and the Champion of the Constitution, renders its entire unity and bold attitude in this hour of National peril a matter of vital concern. The pending struggle is not less for the maintenance of a United Country than for the Perpetuation of Democratic Principles, as expounded by Jefferson and Jackson. The most momentous results hang upon the issue. Mere party questions are for the time by common consent adjourned. The past is dead, save in its lessons of experience.

The Democratic hosts have not shrunk from their full share in the responsibilities and dangers of the emergency. They have rallied with one accord around the standard of our common country. But the occasion imposes other duties. The Government will demand and receive the willing support of every patriot, in its efforts to vindicate the National honor and re-assert the National authority; but the Preservation of Constitutional Liberty rests more with the people than with Congresses and Cabinets. Vigilance and Unity are therefore specially requisite in the present juncture.

It is the purpose of the Proprietors to make "THE UNION," in every respect a first-class Journal.—The Democracy of the whole State feel the need of a bold and vigorous Metropolitan daily; and no effort will be spared to render THE UNION both popular and efficient as a newspaper, and as a fearless exponent of the great principles for which the Democratic party have ever contended, and which are now so unhappily imperilled.

The Proprietors have perfected such arrangements as will place the enterprise, from the beginning, upon a substantial business basis, with abundant means to make a Newspaper second in interest and ability to no other in the city; and while the paper will be fearlessly Democratic, it will sedulously avoid all faction, as the deadliest bane to party efficiency.

We look to the Democratic Masses for support, and shall labor to make THE UNION in every way worthy their confidence and liberal patronage, as a fresh, readable and fearless Journal.

TERMS:—Per Annum, Three Dollars. Orders should be addressed to

JO. SEVERNS & Co.

No. 130 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 21st, '61.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land on Chestnut Ridge in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John S. Statler, Charles W. Colvin and others, containing ten acres, leaving issue, and the children of issue, nine full heirs viz: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Margaret, Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq., James, residing in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte and Martin residing in Ohio, and the others in Bedford county; Charlotte intermarried with Martin Reyley, Eliza intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., Reuben Colvin, Wm. Colvin, Geo. M. Colvin, Chas. W. Colvin, Margaret intermarried with John M. Robison, and John E. Colvin, all residing in Bedford county.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Tuesday, th 9th day of July next when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sh'ff.

June 14th, '61.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, Grading and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.—1y.

JACOB REED,

BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates for cash. The war is inaugurated, and war prices pay will be asked, but on war terms, to wit CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Poil de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicos, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

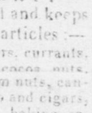
MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, For, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.



May 10th, '61.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife Susan has left my bed and board without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring, or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. REUBEN GATES.

Bedford, June 17, 1861.

STRAY SHEEP

Came to the premises of the subscriber in South Woodberry tp., some time since, five head of Sheep, with the wool on, and two lambs, one of the lambs has a black spot on the back; two of them are rams, one with horns and three ewes, five old sheep have the left ear cropped and a piece out of the right. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to Law. DANIEL BECHTEL.

Nobel's Mill, June 21, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors at Dr. Harry's

KEROSENE OIL, the best [illegible]

FOR SALE, OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 151 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Clough, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 alluvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Bedford, Pa

Jan. 27, 1860

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prep red by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or rowy hair dark and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.

March 8.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY, MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B. } Principals.
J. W. DICKERSON, }

This institution will commence its spring session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.

Oct. 12, 1860.

THE WAR COMMENCED!! TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!!

THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at [illegible] A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M., the same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9.30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Jennstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Gardner's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,—

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and BILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 26,'60-1y SHIDLE & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Barkley, in Bedford.
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

[illegible] ot, supplied by Dr. H. C. Reamer.

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmennaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use. Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. GENTS: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward, and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was induced to read to the Gospel Message that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla) for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful from a month, and used almost three bottles, when the sores all over my body began to form under the scab which after it was all off. My skin is now clear, and I have no longer any feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas*, by large doses of the same; say he cures the common *Erysipelas* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prosper, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumors, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying, I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we embody such a remedy, but especially in the treatment of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of New Jersey, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks its symptoms of the disease remained."

Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases.

NEW ORLEANS, 20th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: SIR, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cases of Yaws and Mercurial disease. One of my patients had syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were threatening the palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another case attended, for ordinary symptoms in his nose and throat, had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla, the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman was cured, treated for the same disorder, by using very much less than I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently I have truly commended your friends with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: SIR, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians and many remedies. In spite of all remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla, one bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules V. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a sick man for many years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My physician pronounced me, last Monday, surfeited on Sarsaparilla. I assure he could not be more mistaken, and that my present health and vigor, and any thing you please worth having, I owe entirely to the blessing of God on the use of your Sarsaparilla. I feel as perfect as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The first that can no doubt you is not indispensable."

Scrofulous Cancer, Tumor, Scaly Eruption, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us of the cure of these formidable complaints, but we omit them, deeming it unnecessary to occupy more space with them, as the public have by all means the most abundant evidence in favor of this remedy that they call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula.

Many of the cures of these complaints which have been made by the alterative power of this medicine, have been truly astonishing. It removes from the system the vitiated humors into vicarious action, and thus relieves the complaint. It is a remedy that has been long needed by the afflicted, as it is the most effectual antidote that has been discovered for the cure of all blood diseases.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Brageman, Woodberry; Geo. Gordit, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the traveling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Proprietor.

Aug. 1, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DENTIST.

C. HICKOK, D. D. S.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in his line, in a workmanlike manner. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and inserted, from one to a entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

ADAM REED. G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
RUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19-'60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.—tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞ Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. H. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,

TUNER & REPAIRER.

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2